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The  
North-Eastern  
Forestry  
Company



HIGH GRADE  
TREE SEEDS AND  
YOUNG TREES

1916



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Seedhouse  
Willsboro, New York

Office and Nursery  
Cheshire, Conn.

## PLANTING DEPARTMENT

The rapidly increasing interest in forest planting, the general realization that idle land can be made productive, together with the large number of requests for aid in solving planting problems has prompted us to establish a Planting Department.

Trained men can be sent to examine your land and furnish advice regarding the best methods of planting and the kind of stock best suited to each tract. Open fields, cut-over land and woodlands damaged by chestnut blight and the gipsy moth all need planting and require different treatment.

If you have laborers who can do the actual planting work but no one to superintend them, we can send an experienced man to take charge of the work.

Should you desire, we will take contracts for doing the entire work; furnishing, delivering and planting the trees.

The cost of planting is dependent upon the size of the tract to be set out, the soil and cover conditions, the cost of labor and the distance from towns. No fixed prices are quoted here, as it is necessary for us to see the land or to have a knowledge of the above conditions.

If you have land to plant write us at once and we will examine the tract and quote prices. Examinations for 10 acres or more of planting within a hundred miles of our nursery are free. For smaller areas and greater distances, charges are made to cover only the expenses of the trip.

## ORNAMENTAL STOCK

You can effect an economy worth while by purchasing young stock instead of trees of larger growth. There is also less chance of loss of trees which sometimes happens when older trees are bought. The larger the tree the greater the possibility of loss when dug up and shipped. Buy our young stock and set it out in nursery rows. Transplant them as you need. The trees when set out require practically no attention. All our trees are guaranteed true to name and of hardy vigorous growth. Look over the price list inside and place your order now.

# **The North-Eastern Forestry Co.**

**CHESHIRE, CONNECTICUT**

**Seedhouse  
WILLSBORO, N. Y.**

**Office and Nursery  
CHESHIRE, CONN.**

**Telephone, Cheshire 84-2**

**"We Grow Our Own Trees"**

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## **What to Do With Idle Land**



Nearly every farm there is some idle land unsuited for the production of an agricultural crop. For the ordinary purposes of cultivation such bare land has no value.

It can be made valuable by planting timber trees. While the returns cannot be realized this season or next, or even the season after, as in the case of the ordinary farm crop, yet these trees are the only plants which can thrive on such soil.

Moreover, they need practically no attention after being planted. The growth both in height and in diameter is surprisingly rapid. They offer the means of making productive land which otherwise would be worth nothing.

### **Returns**

The returns vary for different species of trees, but for white pine---which is one of the best trees to plant from a commercial standpoint---figures have been worked out by government and state foresters. These authorities agree that the most profitable time to cut a stand of planted white pine is 40 to 50 years after planting. The value at 50 years on average soil is estimated at 35,000 to 45,000 board feet of lumber per acre. This should have a stumpage value (value of the wood standing) of \$200.00 to \$400.00 per acre.

Aside from the direct returns realized from the sale of the trees, a timber tract has another value. It is not only valuable in itself, but it increases the value of the farm.

It represents a present profit because it increases the value, not alone of the unproductive land on which it stands, but also of every cultivated acre in the farm. A farm which contains idle land will command a better price if this land is planted with timber than if left bare.

Ordinarily young plantations have a sale value long before they reach maturity. It is possible to realize a profit without waiting until the timber is ready for cutting. The land with the young trees often may be sold at a price far greater than would be possible if left in its original run down condition.

### **Number of Trees to Plant per Acre**

This depends on the purpose of the plantation and on the amount of brush and trees already on the ground. For commercial plantations the proper number is from 1000 to 1200 trees to each acre. To secure these numbers the trees should be spaced

6.6 x 6.6	feet for	1000	trees per	acre
6.0 x 6.0	" "	1200	" "	" "

### **Class of Stock to Use**

Ordinarily two grades of trees are used in starting commercial plantations, either two-year old seedlings or three-year old transplants.

Transplants differ from seedlings in that they have been transplanted one or more times and hence are stronger, have more bushy tops and heavier and more compact root systems. Both seedlings and transplants can be secured of different ages and sizes: the greatest demand being for two or three-year old trees.

We strongly recommend the use of either two or three-year old seedlings or three-year old transplants for forest plantations. While the latter are much stronger and better able to withstand severe conditions, yet on many sites it is entirely practicable to establish a new forest by planting seedlings. Where little trees are to be underplanted beneath the cover of an older forest, two-year old seedlings are successful. The relative cheapness of the seedlings as compared to transplants often makes advisable the use of the former. We shall be glad to advise the best grade of stock to use in individual cases, either through correspondence or by inspection of the planting sites.

For lining out in nursery rows both two and three-year old seedlings as well as three and four-year old transplants find favor. By setting out these young plants and allowing them to remain a year or two in your garden superb ornamental stock can be cheaply developed.

The larger grades of transplants are suitable for decorative purposes and for forest plantations where an exceptionally quick showing is desired.

## Forest Tree Seedlings and Transplants

### CONIFERS

		Prices per		
		100	1,000	10,000

#### **Abies Balsamea, (Balsam)**

3-year Transplants,	3 to 6 inches	\$2.00	\$12.00
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Very fragrant, used extensively in ornamental planting and is the favorite Christmas tree.

#### **Abies Concolor, (White Fir)**

2-year Seedlings,	2½ to 6 inches	1.00	6.00
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A very hardy tree of exceptional quality for ornamental planting.

#### **Picea Alba, (White Spruce)**

2-year Seedlings,	2 to 4½ inches	0.75	2.50	\$23.00
3-year Seedlings,	3 to 10 inches	1.00	3 25	29.00
3-year Transplants,	3 to 10 inches	1.25	6.50	60.00

This rapid growing native spruce is being planted on an increasing scale in Northern New England and New York as a pulp and timber tree. As a handsome ornamental tree for park and lawn planting it has wide usefulness.

#### **Picea Englemanni, (Engleman Spruce)**

3-year Transplants,	3 to 6 inches	1.75	8.00
4-year Transplants,	3 to 7 inches	2.00	10.00

Of value for ornamental planting.



Reading from left to right the trees are: A two-year old White Pine Seedling, a two-year old Red Pine Seedling, a three-year old Red Pine Transplant, and a three-year old White Pine Transplant. The two rulers are each twelve inches long. Note the difference in character of roots between the seedlings and the transplants. (The seedlings are pictured on a larger scale than the transplants as shown by the relative size of the two rulers.)

## Forest Tree Seedlings and Transplants

### CONIFERS

		Prices per		
		100	1,000	10,000
<b>Picea Excelsa, (Norway Spruce)</b>				
3-year Seedlings,	3 to 7 inches	\$0.75	\$3.00	\$27.50
3-year Transplants,	3½ to 11 inches	1.00	6.00	57.50
Extra Bushy Transp'ts,	10 to 20 inches	15.00		

Norway Spruce prefers a cold climate like that of Northern New England and New York State. In such a climate commercial plantations may be made for pulp or lumber. Farther south the tree is better adapted for growing to fill special uses. It produces fine Christmas trees and is used in ornamental planting.

### **Picea Pungens, (Colorado Blue Spruce)**

3-year Seedlings,	3 to 8 inches	1.25	4.50	40.00
3-year Transplants,	3 to 5 inches	1.75	8.00	75.00
4-year Transplants,	4 to 8 inches	2.00	12.00	
Large Transplants,	4 to 10 inches	2.75	18.00	
Extra Bushy Transplants,	7 to 12 inches	3.50	25.00	

The Colorado Blue Spruce is among the handsomest of ornamental trees.

### **Picea Orientalis, (Oriental Spruce)**

2-year Seedlings,	3 to 5 inches	\$1.25	\$4.50	
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A valuable tree for lawn and park planting.

### **Picea Rubens, (Red Spruce)**

2-year Seedlings,	2 to 6 inches	0.60	2.25	\$21.50
3-year Transplants,	4 to 9 inches	1.50	7.00	
4-year Transplants,	4 to 13 inches	3.00		

The red spruce is a profitable tree to plant for pulp and timber in many parts of the Eastern States.

### **Pinus Austriaca, (Austrian Pine)**

2-year Seedlings,	3 to 7 inches	0.75	3.00	27.50
3-year Transplants,	2 to 9 inches	1.00	6.00	57.50

This handsome pine has been successfully planted on sand dunes exposed to ocean gales where no other pine thrived.

### **Pinus Densiflora, (Japanese Red Pine)**

2-year Seedlings,	3 to 9 inches	1.00	3.00	
4-year Transplants,	16 to 24 inches	2.00		

A rare foreign pine, at home in this climate and of more rapid growth than the native red pine.

### **Pinus Excelsa, (Bhotan Pine)**

2-year Seedlings,	3 to 5 inches	1.25	4.50	
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This beautiful pine has longer needles than the native white pine, which it resembles. Useful for ornamental planting.

## Forest Tree Seedlings and Transplants

### CONIFERS

		Prices per		
		100	1,000	10,000
<b>Pinus Mughus, (Mugho Pine)</b>				
2-year Seedlings,	2 to 5 inches	\$1.25	\$4.50	
A dwarf pine of exceptional beauty.				

<b>Pinus Ponderosa, (Western Yellow Pine)</b>				
2-year Seedlings,	3 to 5 inches	0.60	2.25	\$21.50
3-year Transplants,	3 to 6 inches	1.25	7.00	
4-year Transplants,	6 to 14 inches	2.00	10.00	
A hardy Western pine which grows well on poor, dry soils in the Eastern states.				

<b>Pinus Resinosa, (Red Pine)</b>				
2-year Seedlings,	3 to 6 inches	0.60	2.25	2 .50
3-year Seedlings,	5 to 10 inches	0.75	3.00	
3-year Transplants,	4 to 8 inches	1.00	6.00	57.50
4-year Transplants,	8 to 17 inches	2.00	10.00	90.00

The Red Pine has sometimes been called the "Scotch Pine of America." Undoubtedly it is destined to play a most important part in commercial and ornamental planting. The tree is extremely hardy and capable of thriving on soils too poor for White Pine. Its freedom from insect and fungus enemies is another valuable characteristic. Red Pine is a rapid growing tree and on a par with White Pine in this respect. A more stately and beautiful pine is rarely seen than the Red Pine with its long dense foliage and symmetrical form.



This plantation of Scotch Pine was made two years ago in an old pasture. The trees are set six feet apart.



A forty-five year old plantation of White Pine  
cut more than 30,000 boards

## Forest Tree Seedlings and Transplants

### CONIFERS

Prices per  
100      1,000      10,000

#### *Pinus Rigida*, (Pitch Pine)

3-year Transplants,      5 to 11 inches      \$1.00      \$6.00

Very hardy, able to thrive on the driest soils.

#### *Pinus Strobus* (White Pine)

2-year Seedlings,	3 to 6 inches	0 60	2.25	\$21.50
3-year Seedlings,	5 to 10 inches	0.75	3.00	
3-year Transplants,	4 to 8 inches	1.00	6.00	57 50
4-year Transplants,	6 to 14 inches	2.00	10 00	
Twice Transplanted,	6 to 9 inches	8.00		

For years the White Pine has been the standard tree for forestry planting and in the future it bids fair to hold its place, though with the Red Pine as a close rival. A soil of gravelly nature with a small mixture of loam is considered best for White Pine, but it will grow and can be safely planted on a wide range from sands to fairly heavy soils though not on clays. Growth is exceedingly rapid both in height and diameter. Since White Pine can grow in a somewhat denser stand than the Red Pine the amount of timber produced will be greater. White Pine is not seriously threatened by insect and fungus enemies though not so immune as Red Pine.



ie located on poor soil, but which will  
 eet of lumber per acre.

## Forest Tree Seedlings and Transplants

### CONIFERS

		Prices per		
		100	1,000	10,000
<b>Pinus Sylvestris, (Scotch Pine)</b>				
3-year Transplants,	3 to 7 inches	\$1.00	\$6.00	\$57.50

Scotch Pine on account of remarkably rapid growth while young and its great hardiness, is recommended for dry, sandy soils, or where an extremely quick showing is desired.

### Pinus Thunbergii, (Japanese Black Pine)

2-year Seedlings,	3 to 9 inches	1.00	4.00
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Handsome dark green foliage and rapid growth are characteristic of this pine.

### Pseudotsuga Taxifolia, (Douglas Fir)

2-year Seedlings,	3 to 10 inches	1.00	3 50
4 year Transplants,	6 to 15 inches	2.00	

A valuable tree both for ornamental and commercial planting.

## Forest Tree Seedlings and Transplants

### CONIFERS

	Prices per
	100      1,000      10,000
<b>Chamaecyparis (Retinospora) Obtusa,</b> (Obtuse-leaved Retinospora)	

2-year Seedlings,	2½ to 6½ inches	\$1.00	\$4.50
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A very hardy graceful tree.

**Chamaecyparis (Retinospora) Pisifera,**  
    (Pea-fruited Retinospora)

2-year Seedlings,	2½ to 6½ inches	1.00	4.50
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An ideal species for specimen planting.

**Thuja Occidentalis, (American Arborvitae)**

3-year Transplants,	4 to 9 inches	2.00	10.00
4-year Transplants,	8 to 20 inches	3.50	20.00
Larger Transplants,	12 to 22 inches	6.00	

This sturdy evergreen is of general value for ornamental and forest planting. An adaptable and attractive tree. It is immune from injury by the Gipsy Moth.



Compare this sixteen year old plantation of White Pine with the recently planted pines shown on page 5.

## Forest Tree Seedlings and Transplants

### CONIFERS

		Prices per		
		100	1,000	10,000
<b>Thuya Orientalis, (Oriental Arborvitae)</b>				
3-year Transplants,	8 to 15 inches	\$3.00		

Its rapid growth and striking appearance makes this arborvitae, in its various varieties, well worth planting.



A Red Pine (*Pinus Resinosa*) fourteen years after being set in a forest plantation.

### **Tsuga Canadensis, (Hemlock)**

2-year Seedlings,	2 to 6 inches	2.00	10.00
3-year Transplants,	6 to 10 inches	8.00	

An indispensable tree around the home or country estate.

Forest Tree Seedlings  
and Transplants

HARDWOODS

		Prices per		
		10	100	1000
<b>Fraxinus Americana, (White Ash)</b>				
2-year Seedlings,	6 to 15 inches	\$1.00	\$4.00	

One of the few hardwoods valuable for forest planting. White Ash is immune from the Gipsy and Brown Tail Moths. Hence it is a desirable tree for planting throughout New England.

**Platanus Orientalis, (Oriental Plane)**

	Each	10	100
1¼ to 1½ inch caliper	1.00	9.00	\$85.00
1½ to 1¾ inch caliper	1.25	10.00	95 00

The Oriental Plane grows rapidly, is a strong, hardy species and forms a handsome symmetrical head. It is one of the very best trees for street planting.

**Populus, (Norway Poplar)**

	Each	10	100	1000
Cuttings,			0.60	3.00
Transplants,	8 to 12 feet	0.35	3.00	25.00

**Quercus Rubra, (Red Oak)**

1-year Seedlings,	4 to 9 inches	1.00	3.00
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Note the compact fibrous root system of this sturdy four-year old Norway Spruce transplant.

Such trees as this transplanted in your garden for a year or two will develop into magnificent specimens for the lawn.

### **Shipping Directions**

When ordering trees set a date on which you desire the trees shipped. If possible never delay the shipping directions until just before the trees are wanted, as other shipping orders may be in ahead of yours and a delay in receiving your stock result.

Spring is our busiest season and instructions for shipping stock should be sent early to secure the best service.

### **How to Keep Stock Until Ready For Planting**

When received, stock should be taken from the box at once, and a puddle of water and loam made in a pail. Dip the bundles of plants, roots down, into this solution, until the roots are thoroughly covered with it. The mud forms a fine coating over the small roots and prevents their drying out.

After dipping in the mud, untie the bundles and place them in a trench dug slanting. Cover with dirt up to the top of the roots and cover with brush, burlap or anything to keep off the heat of the sun. This process is known as "heeling in" the trees.

When ready for planting, a few are dug up, and placed in a pail with thin mud at the bottom or in a basket covered with wet sphagnum moss. They are then carried to the place of planting and only taken out to set in the holes.

### **Method of Planting**

The most economical method of planting is for one man to make the holes with a mattock. These holes are made about a foot in diameter, by scraping off the grass sod with the mattock and then digging a little hole in the dirt underneath.

A second man follows with a pail or basket of plants and sets a single plant in this hole with his hands, seeing that the roots are straight and spread out in the bottom of the hole. The dirt should be packed firmly around the plant and pressed down with the foot.

### **Fall vs. Spring Planting of Conifers**

Small conifers when planted in the fall are sometimes heaved from the ground by frost or may be killed during the winter as a result of evaporation from the needles at a time when the roots are unable to supply water. These injuries may be avoided when the trees are planted under shelter of other trees or when a protecting cover of snow is present. Where these disadvantages can be minimized fall planting will often be most economical, since labor usually is more plentiful than in the spring, and the trees can be shipped more safely in the cool fall weather and when dormant.

## Tree Seeds

We specialize on the seeds of the conifers native to the Northeastern states. These seeds are picked in the cone and brought directly to our modern seed extracting plant where the cones are cured and the seeds extracted by our own skilled men.

Our collecting field for tree seeds is in northern New York and covers the belt of country along Lake Champlain and east of the Adirondack Mountains. Here all the eastern conifers important in commercial planting are native.

Good seeds make the difference between success and failure in the nursery. Hence the vital necessity of purchasing from reliable seedsmen, especially those who, themselves, collect their own seed, and are thus in a position to vouch for the seeds.

For use in our own nursery and to accommodate customers we purchase certain foreign seeds such as Norway Spruce, Scotch and Austrian Pine, etc. Several different grades of each species can be secured in the European market, but we buy always the best quality seeds of the tree types best suited to American conditions.

Owing to the European war it is doubtful whether the best quality foreign seeds can be obtained this season.

### CONIFERS

	Per Oz.	Per Lb.
<b>Abies Balsamea</b> (Balsam Fir)	\$.15	\$1.50
<b>Larix Europaea</b> (European Larch)		
<b>Picea Alba</b> (White Spruce)		
<b>Picea Excelsa</b> (Norway Spruce)		
<b>Picea Rubens</b> (Red Spruce) 1913 crop	.25	2.50
<b>Pinus Austriaca</b> (Austrian Pine)		
<b>Pinus Banksiana</b> (Jack Pine) 1914 crop	.35	3.75
<b>Pinus Resinosa</b> (Red Pine)	.60	6.00
<b>Pinus Rigida</b> (Pitch Pine)	.20	2.00
<b>Pinus Strobus</b> (White Pine)	.20	1.85
<b>Pinus Sylvestris</b> (Scotch Pine)		
<b>Thuja Occidentalis</b> (American Arborvitae)	.20	1.85
<b>Tsuga Canadensis</b> (Hemlock)		

### GUARANTEE ON SEEDS

The seeds listed are guaranteed to be *fresh*, of new 1915 crop, unless otherwise stated, well cleaned, and of best germinative quality. But we do not assume responsibility for full germination of the seeds, because there are many factors causing poor germination of high class seeds which are entirely beyond the control of the collector.

Comparison is welcomed between our seeds and those of any other seed-house.

## GUARANTEE ON TREES

Our nursery stock is guaranteed native grown and has been inspected by the State Nursery Inspector and found free of injurious insects and diseases. A copy of the inspection certificate accompanies each shipment. We exercise the greatest care to have all our nursery stock true to name. Any mistakes are cheerfully rectified on proper proof, but we do not assume responsibility beyond the original purchase price of the stock.

## PACKING

Our stock is carefully dug in the fields and the roots protected at all times from the sun and wind. In packing nothing but wet moss is used which insures the stock against drying out in transit.

Bags used in packing seeds are charged for at cost. No charge is made for the material used in packing trees, for the work of packing, or for delivery to the railroad station except in case of larger trees where labor and packing material are charged for at actual cost. Our responsibility ceases upon delivery of goods to forwarding agent.

## PRICES

The prices quoted are F.O.B. Cheshire, Conn. for trees, and Willsboro, New York, for seeds. They are subject to change without notice.

Where seeds are to go forward by mail, 9 cents per pound should be added to cover the cost of postage.

In case large quantities of seeds or plants are wanted special prices will be quoted on application.

On orders where the purchaser is unknown to us we expect cash with the order or satisfactory bank reference.

This Catalogue cancels all previous Price Lists. Make money orders and checks payable to

THE NORTH-EASTERN FORESTRY CO.  
CHESHIRE, CONN.

# Visitors are Always Welcome at the Nursery



When passing through Southern New England do not fail to make a trip to our nursery. It is located at Cheshire, Conn. eleven miles north of New Haven. The trolley from New Haven to Waterbury passes directly through the grounds.

Good roads from New Haven, Waterbury, Meriden and Wallingford enable you to motor from any of these cities.



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THE  
NORTH - EASTERN  
FORESTRY COMPANY  
CHESHIRE, CONNECTICUT